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QUERIES AND ANSWERS.

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Ernest S.—In my search recently for facts in connection with the life of Aaron Burr, I was told that he visited Savannah more than once. Is that statement true?

Aaron Burr came to Georgia twice, but the record does not show that he stopped in Savannah on his second visit. The accounts of his trips to this State are not without interest, and we will now give the details for the information of our correspondent and others who may not know them.

After his election as Vice President he traveled through the South, reaching Savannah May 20th, 1802, and a week after the Georgia Gazette said:

"On Thursday last the Vice President of the United States arrived here from Charleston. About six miles from town he was received by a number of gentlemen and the troop of horse; on his approaching Spring Hill he was saluted by discharges of cannon from the artillery company; at Spring Hill the Chatham rangers and Savannah Volunteer Guards joined the troop, and escorted him to lodgings fitted up for him in the city, where he was again saluted by the artillery. On Monday he partook of an elegant dinner at the City Hall in company with a numerous and most respectable assemblage of citizens. And on Tuesday forenoon he left the city on his return to the Northward, being saluted by the guns of the revenue cutter on his departure."

Some time in the month of August, 1804, after the duel with Alexander Hamilton and the death of that gentleman, Burr secretly sailed from Philadelphia and made his way as speedily as possible to St. Simon's island, on the Georgia coast, where he was warmly welcomed by his friend Mr. Butler. In this number of the Quarterly his description of the island is embraced in the account of Frederica, by Mr. T. B. Bartow. That all the people did not hail his landing on Georgia soil with such pleasure as did Mr. Butler is shown by the announcement of the event by the Columbian Museum and Savannah Advertiser of Wednesday, August 29th, 1804:

"The Vice President of the United States arrived, we understand, a few days since at St. Simon's in a vessel from Philadelphia, in perfect health, and entirely relieved from the hydrocephalus which afflicted him in the neighborhood of that city. If his distance from the scene of guilt has removed the distraction of his brain, shall we presume also that it has quieted the unwelcome suggestions of his conscience?"

It is a surprising fact that both of the newspaper notices of the two visits of Burr to Georgia omit entirely to mention his name.

In this connection we deem it appropriate to quote Parton's account of the visit to St. Simon's in his *Life of Aaron Burr*:

"About the middle of August, 1804, Colonel Burr, accompanied by Samuel Swartwout (a younger brother of the indomitable John), and attended by his favorite slave, Peter, a good-humored blunderer of fifteen, secretly embarked for St. Simon's, an island off the coast of Georgia, then the residence of a few wealthy planters. He had old friends upon this island, and the arrival of a Vice President was itself an event to excite the few inhabitants of a place so remote from the great world. He was welcomed, on his arrival, to a mansion luxurious and hospitable, and the resources of the island were placed at his disposal. He was serenaded by the island's only band of music. He saw no more averted faces and lowering brows, and heard no more muttered execrations as he passed. His Southern friends, he found, had very different feelings with regard to the duel from the people at the North, and the society of St. Simon's bestowed every mark of consideration upon him that hospitable minds could suggest. 'You have no idea,' he wrote to Theodosia, 'of the zeal and animation of the intrepidity and frankness, with which Major Butler (his host) avowed and maintained—but I forget that this letter goes to Savannah by a negro who has to swim half a dozen creeks, in one of which, at least, it is probable he may drown, and that, if he escapes drowning, various other accidents may bring it to you through the newspapers, and then how many enemies might my indiscretion create for a man who had the sensibility and the honor to feel and to judge, and the firmness to avow—'"

"After a month's detention at St. Simon's by the devastation of a hurricane, he crossed to the main land and made his way, with immense difficulties,——to his daughter's home in South Carolina."

An admirer of James Jackson.—I would like to know where Governor James Jackson is buried. I am told that his remains are not resting on Georgia soil where, it seems to me, his grave should be, and that it should be well cared for.

General James Jackson died in Washington City, March 19, 1806, and he is buried in the Congressional burying ground there, by order of Congress. At the time of his

death he was serving as United States Senator. On the front of his tombstone is this inscription:

"To the memory of Major General James Jackson, of Georgia, who deserved and enjoyed the confidence of a grateful country—a soldier of the Revolution."

On the reverse of the monument these words are inscribed:

"He was the determined foe of foreign tyranny, the scourge and terror of corruption at home. Died 19th of March, 1806, in the 49th year of his age."

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#### EDITOR'S NOTES.

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During the late summer a volume, compiled by one of our members, on "The Beville Family of Virginia, Georgia, and Florida, and Several Allied Families North and South" appeared in a small edition, limited to two hundred and fifty copies. It was privately printed, and makes a fine appearance. The compiler is Mrs. Agnes Beville Vaughan Tedcastle, of Hyde Park, Massachusetts. The book will be of interest to members of the families whose record is so fully given, and the information contained must have been secured through much labor, pains and expense. We believe a mistake was made in so strictly limiting the number of copies, as it is certain that many persons bearing the names of families represented will seek information which is not to be found elsewhere without considerable research. Mrs. Tedcastle has done a good work, and has done it well. We like the way in which she has put together the records of the several families.

The nature of this periodical is such that we cannot devote much space to reviews of books. We must, however, take up a portion of this department of the Quarterly to say a few words in commendation of the work of Dr. Dunbar Rowland, Director of the Department of Archives and History, of the State of Mississippi, in editing and publishing the six volumes of "Official Letter Books of W. C. C. Claiborne, 1801-1816." The editor's task in handling this great mass of material, preparing it for the printer, and writing the many notes of interest and historical value, was no easy one, and the value of the work to historians engaged in the in-